FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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[illegible] CENTRAL AMERICA

[illegible] would like to call on the rebels [illegible] our struggle peacefully to [illegible] be their part in that together we can achieve a national consensus, a social pact that will permit all Salvadorans to [illegible] pull the country through and keep it possible for peace, justice and freedom to prevail in our country.

For this reason, I have vetoed it; for those which, in [illegible] all Salvadorans to call on, because together we will be able to save the country from the violence in which it has been submerged for such a long time, and thereby obtain the objectives sought by this [illegible] to the country's democratic forces and to the armed forces; that is, to carry out the social changes and lead the country through the process of democratization to a state of justice and freedom.

[illegible] LAND TO TILLERS AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

[illegible] Law Decree No. [illegible] of 1980 to [illegible] Decree II Mar 80 pg 1, 11 Ca

[Text] Through my Land Reform Program, the government has reported yesterday afternoon that no further nationalization measures are contemplated. The specific question asked was whether the government is planning, or has been required, to nationalize the bank and other lines in the wake of land reform and the nationalization of banking.

"Not on the table. We will, and we are firm in the armed forces resolution. All else is speculation. We can deny those rumors."

In Mexico City today the government is willing to move and achieve reforms but without violence, which they are ready to eradicate. He asked for everybody's cooperation in order that peace and calm may reign among all Salvadorans.

On the part, Colonel Gutierrez reiterated that there will be neither peaceful crisis nor [illegible]

During his first speech as junta member, Jose Napoleon Duarte revealed yesterday that he had joined the ruling team in keeping with his party's mandate. He said that during the National Coffeegrowers Convention and the Departmental Coffee meetings, the Coffeegrowers agreed not to sell coffee until the Revolutionary Government Junta revealed [illegible] to it.

It is public knowledge, that it is the main demand of the Coffeegrowers in addition to the fact that they recently seized the Revolutionary Government Junta and other pertinent authorities for some explanation of what they have called "losses" due to the closing of the registers.

To date there has been no agreement between the Central Coffee Institute [ISCAFE] association, although it has been speculated that tomorrow's meeting might settle on [illegible] of action that would benefit the coffeegrowers under the present circumstances caused by the nationalization of coffee export activities and the creation of ISCAFE and more recently by agrarian reform and the nationalization of private banking and savings and loan associations.

[illegible] VILLAGES, ARMORED PERSONNEL [illegible]

[Military] Reuters [illegible] Salvador [illegible] Mar 11 Mar 80 Pg

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Mar [ACAN-EFE]--The Salvadoran Revolutionary government [illegible] left right condemned the violence shaking this Central American country and warned at the same time that "it will never agree to any changes with repression."

[illegible] Central America

[illegible] the peace that will especially benefit the rejected rebels, government [illegible] another United Nations crisis.

The meeting with Cerezo was held following the inauguration in El Cora Vaqueno Duarte as the new [illegible] member. Duarte was elected to the post in [illegible] by a national convention of his party, the Christian Democratic Party.

[illegible] Duarte said that the peasants have created "[illegible]" for the [illegible] of agrarian reform in this Central American country of [illegible] years on end [illegible] million inhabitants.

Taken out [illegible], another [illegible] caused some of the expropriated properties to [illegible].

The [illegible] also outlined an increase in the price of fuel. A 10 [illegible] premium gasoline will cost $2.24 instead of $1.[illegible], regular gasoline will increase from $1.17 to $1.37 per gallon. The price of diesel will also increase from $1.05 to $1.10.

The [illegible] explained that it does not intend to nationalize the communications media. They indicated that no other reforms are contemplated for the moment.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reports deaths of 34 people

[illegible] Source: EFE in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Mar 88 FL

[Text] [illegible] City, 11 Mar (EFE)--The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission [CDHES] reported the murder of 34 persons last week, the leftist newspaper [illegible] Hoy reported today.

The newspaper, quoting statements made over the telephone by CDHES Vice President Mariasonia Garcia, also reported several repressive activities which occurred yesterday.

According to the CDHES, the body of Garcia Arias, a leader of the National Popular Action Front [FAPU], was found early Sunday morning inside an automobile parked near the San Salvador courts.

According to [illegible] Hoy, their source reported that in San Vicente, Salvadoran army soldiers captured and "[illegible]" [kesaparecieron] student Fidel Antonio Ondo[illegible].

In this same city the troops surrounded and occupied the national institute which had been occupied by the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students [MERS] and captured 15 persons including 7 and 11-year-old children.

In the San Salvador National University, 15 armed men surrounded the schools of law and humanities, fired in groups of students and arrested one of them. Meanwhile, National Guard light tanks had been positioned at the entrance of the university campus, Mariasonia Garcia reported.

The body of a still unidentified man was found in the university campus. He had been riddled with bullets and his eyes had been taken out, the source added.

Yesterday at noon, Mariasonia continued, snipers posted on the roof of the Bloom Hospital fired on a bus passing in front of the university. Accordingly to the CDHES source a woman was killed and others wounded.

After adding that military operations had continued yesterday against peasants in the Morazan, Chalatenan and Chalatenango departments, Mariasonia Garcia told the Mexican newspaper that repression in El Salvador has intensified following the establishment of a state of siege last Thursday.

[illegible] CENTRAL AMERICA

[illegible] Rebels Strike Capital Military Airfield

[illegible] Nicaragua City (Clandestine Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish) [illegible] 11 Mar 81 pm

[Text] The clandestine Liberal Forces have reported that a guerrilla attack has been staged against the National Police headquarters in San Salvador. The armed forces have also said the subversives who yesterday occupied the El Zonte coffee plantation are still powerful enough from strategic locations inside the country. The report indicated that the authorities ordered the general mobilization of the police and that combat troops were sent to the streets to repel the attackers. According to the armed forces report, there were no casualties during the confrontation since the subversives took refuge in the mountains that before the police arrived.

It has also been reported that a former deputy was shot to death in the port of La Union. It was also said the authorities prevented a coup from being placed in the Attorney General's office. Reports indicated that small outbreaks of violence have been brought under control in El Salvador. Meanwhile teachers are continuing their strike in condemnation of the killing of their colleagues.

[illegible] Declares ANTEL Workers' Strike Illegal

[illegible] Nicaragua City ACAN in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Mar 81 pm

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The officials of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL) today reported that the First Labor Court of San Salvador declared illegal a 24 hour strike by ANTEL workers.

The strike involves the ANTEL transmission and maintenance technicians and was started more than 15 days ago to demand the reinstatement of four employees who were recently fired. They were accused of putting ANTEL operations in danger.

ANTEL reported that most of the strikers resumed their activities except for those who, "taking advantage of the workers' grievances, are using the strike to obtain political results."

The strike has cut interoceanic ANTEL local and international services.

[illegible] Armed Cell Kills Police Commander

[illegible] Nicaragua City ACAN in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 81 pm

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano Lopez, a member of the governmental junta in El Salvador, was accused in Guatemala today of belonging to the Marxian Communist Party, which he reportedly joined in April 1975.

The charge was published in the morning newspaper PRENSA LIBRE today by the Central American Nationalist Organization (ONC) and the ranks of followers from the Caribbean and Central America in a paid advertisement showing his membership card and request for admission.

According to the aforementioned organization, "This confirms what the secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador said when he stated that the only military officer who can be trusted to carry out the plans is Colonel Majano."

[illegible] CENTRAL AMERICA

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] CENTRAL AMERICA

In another quarter, it was learned that Sergio Ramirez, a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, will have a working visit to the USA, where he will talk with President Carter and high-ranking officials of the Administration of bilateral and economic cooperation.

[illegible] relations to date and the last steps it has

MANAGUA Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 MAY 80 PA

[Text] Two members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, along with a deputy minister [illegible] Germany, will visit European socialist countries. They will have as a patriotic government mission as it [illegible]. The mission will have a [illegible] of the socialist European countries to strengthen ties of friendship and possibly to establish commercial and industrial relations.

SOCIALIST PARTY [illegible] ARRESTED IN USA

MANAGUA Radio Nacional in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 MAY 80 PA

[Text] Julio Ibarra, founding member of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, and Irma Ibarra Jarra, were arrested last night. Ibarra and Ibarra are well known for their struggle against the former Somoza dictatorship. Their arrest has caused deep concern and surprise among members of their families and especially among the members of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party. Irma Ibarra from a family which for years opposed the Somoza tyranny. It is said that those [illegible] arrest last night they have not been notified from him and that they do not know to what prison he was taken.

SPECIAL COURT ACQUITS 14 SOMOZA SUPPORTERS

MANAGUA Radio Nacional in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 MAY 80 PA

[By Alejandro Romero Monterey]

[Text] The Justice Department special court in charge of issues and issued an order for the release of 14 persons who were being investigated on alleged crimes against the Nicaraguan people. After the investigations were completed, the authorities realized the conclusion that there was no substantial evidence against the defendants and therefore, there was no reason to deprive them any longer of their freedom. It was also announced that those former somocists will be out of prison today or tomorrow once the paper work for their release is completed. The prisoners' relatives have already been notified of the special court decision.

[illegible] ON [illegible] TO BE DETAILED [illegible]

MANAGUA LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 MAY 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Excerpts] Commander Edgard Lang yesterday gave a speech which left no doubt about the orientation and process being followed by our country. Commander Lang was speaking at the meeting of the Central Area before the participants of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan Revolution.

The event was officially inaugurated on Thursday night at the Ruben Dario room of the Intercontinental Hotel with the participation of important progressive politicians from all over the world including Mario Soares of Portugal and former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber Quiros.

The Council of State

Regarding a question posed by Mario Soares about the composition of the republic and the Council of State, Arce recalled that the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is planning to install the Council of State on 1 May, the day of national dignity, to commemorate the date on which Sandino started his struggle against the imperialist intervention in Nicaragua.

He added that the Council of State will be made up of the largest political and social forces in our country and that it will be in charge of drafting a constitution that will include all the legal foundations of our revolutionary process.

In his response Cabrales of Malta, who expressed concern that the Nicaraguan revolution could be turned back as it did in his country, that he will study the Haitian example before giving him an answer. However, he noted that our revolution is irreversible because it is a process that opened after many years, from Sandino's struggle, through the foundation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the guerrilla activities, to the political conspiracies and military work of the masses.

CUBA MEMBER DISCUSSES ROLE OF CHURCH IN REVOLUTION

PA220427 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] Cuba member Commander Ismael Ortega Saavedra praised the participation of a fighting and active church in the liberation movements of Latin America while he was at the Fourth Congress on Theology held in Sao Paulo, Brazil on 28 February.

The revolutionary leader, who participated in the event dedicated to Nicaragua, recalled the factors that helped in the victory of the Sandinist insurrectional movement and the errors that were made on the road's path toward liberation.

He said that during the 1960s, the great difficulty that the liberation groups confronted "was that all the leaders wanted to be like Fidel Castro. The trend was to copy a triumphant revolution: a Fidel Castro was even sought for each revolution in Latin America." He stressed that the Sandinist revolution realized with time that "the Cuban revolution was unique in Latin America and that Cuba's heroic and magnificent revolution with Fidel Castro heading it could not be repeated."

He noted that in the case of Nicaragua, the vanguard has a National Directorate as the top leader "because the phenomenon of the Cuban revolution could not be repeated exactly."

He added that the right answer for the overthrow of the tyranny "appeared when we studied our own history, when we sought the roots of our own process. Many people wonder how the Sandinist victory became possible. We keep repeating that it was possible because we had seriousness, energy and most of all we were able to find a little bit of unity. Victory would not have been possible without unity."

He maintained that the best contribution that the Nicaraguan revolution can make "is that it should not be copied. The people should find their own answers according to their situation."

Commander Ortega Saavedra said that he was proud to be talking to revolutionary Christians noting that "In our country, a renowned, active and fighting Christian church coincided with a Christian and Sandinist people in their struggle against the bloodthirsty dictatorship."

He explained that "If our revolution had occurred in 1957 when the tyrant Somoza had just been killed, the revolution would have surely clashed with the church and its hierarchy because most of its representatives were attacking and clashing with the people."

He cited as an example of these clear attacks the time when the Somoza leaders paid tribute to Carlos Garcia as a prisoner of the church when he was buried.

"However, as Fabo would have it for our people and our continent, the history of the revolutionary victory of our country had the decided participation of revolutionary priests such as the unforgettable Padre Gaspar Garcia Laviana."

After alluding to the subject of the hard struggle to overcome Nicaragua's difficult economic situation inherited from the Somozas, Ortega Saavedra called for the support of the people and governments of Latin America and the world.

He emphasized that it is now a matter of getting aid and loans with dignity. He explained that the future of the Nicaraguan revolution does not depend on the $75 million that are being donated by the United States.

"All of a sudden, they started an international campaign through the press. They were trying to deceive the people with that idea--that the $75 million is decisive for the future of the Nicaraguan revolution. This is not true. We all know that not even $400 million is decisive. What decides the Nicaraguan future is the spirit and decision of our people. It is the determination of our people to be free by their own efforts and to take a greater sacrifice in order to be truly free in the end."

He recalled that while debates were being placed for the granting of the loan to Nicaragua, the United States was sending $400 million to Pakistan for weapons and other funds to the Salvadoran Government.

He stressed that the U.S. Government continually approved loan after loan for Somoza knowing that he was stealing the money "and now they are delaying the granting of the loan when we have all the right to demand indemnization for the damage that was done to our people."

He concluded by expressing support for the Salvadoran people "and that courageous archbishop Monsignor Romero who has denounced the threat of an intervention against his country."

NICARAGUA REPORTS 34 STUDENTS ATTENDING SCHOOL IN CUBA

PA111358 Managua Radio Nacional in Spanish 1930 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with LA PRENSA reporter Mario Vargas upon his return from Cuba where he and a group of Nicaraguan parents visited their children who are attending the Carlos Fonseca Amador School on the Isle of Youth; date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] How many Nicaraguan children are attending school at the Isle of Youth?

[Answer] There are 150 students who attend the Carlos Fonseca Amador School. There is another school called the Cuban-Nicaraguan Friendship School which already has the teachers and facilities and is only waiting for another contingent of 500 Nicaraguan students. The Cubans are beginning to build a third school for 600 more Nicaraguan students.

The Isle of Youth is devoted to education. There are some 10 basic-cycle schools, 11 of which are for foreign students.

[Text illegible] Salvadoran Domestic Service in Spanish [illegible] Mar 03 78

[Text illegible] [Question] [illegible] Junta member [illegible] Tejada Sanchez, Colonel Gildardo Quinteros, [illegible] Morales Ehrlich and [illegible] inside Secretariat of the Presidential Palace on 3 March 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Romulo Duriion] Good morning. I want to cordially greet you on behalf of the revolutionary junta. As you all know, the basic law on the agrarian reform was decreed this morning. With this law, this government continues in its process to change the country's socioeconomic structures. You know very well that this revolutionary junta has two great goals: 1) the democratization of this country, that is, to establish a true democracy, and 2) the radical and profound transformation of the structures of the social and economic powers in order to place them at the service of the interests of the people. Amid all the setbacks and problems we have faced, this government is strongly and calmly moving forward. We are completely convinced that within a short period our country will enter a more tranquil stage and that we will finally achieve the formation of a new society based on justice and equality closely tied with the fraternity and solidarity of all Salvadorans. Early this morning, Colonel Tejada gave a message on the agrarian reform. Therefore, we will not elaborate on it. We only want to tell you that we are willing to answer any question that you may want to ask.

[Question by Guillermo Rivera of Comando Informativo] The Revolutionary Council has already adopted certain social measures as Dr Romulo Duriion mentioned, including the agrarian reform and others which will be adopted soon. My question is what measures will the junta adopt against all those of the extreme leftwing and rightwing which are plaguing the country? What harsh measures will the junta take against the rightwing and the leftwing?

[Duriion] The truth is that the country is suffering the relentless of the minorities which are partially opposing the changes in social structures. Some are opposed to it because they want to maintain the status quo and not lose all the privileges they have enjoyed over the past 100 years. Others are opposed because they know that the manners they have been trampling on the labor and chaos in the country would be eliminated. The measures we are taking are precisely the ones you are seeing. They are measures aimed at guaranteeing the legal fulfillment of the promises made by the armed forces. I also want to say that this reinforces our revolutionary faith and that from now on, anybody who opposes the revolutionary measures of the junta will be considered counterrevolutionary. We are going to gradually establish the rules of the game in this new society we want to establish. Naturally, the goals are great and we will not be able to meet them overnight. This junta or any other government can't be asked to perform miracles. We must take and we think we have taken the right path. We will continue with the faith we have and with the desire to favor the most underprivileged classes. This morning's measure shows that this is not just a hope. It proves our revolutionary faith and it also establishes our desire that through justice we will achieve the pacification of this country. Thank you.

[Question by newsman Steve Downing of the Dallas MORNING NEWS] Does the pronouncement about the agrarian reform have any value inasmuch as there is one member of the junta missing? What measures have you taken to stop the opposition of the landowners to this project?

[Romulo Duriion] There is no legal problem due to the fact that one junta member did not sign the law.

[illegible] Alberto Arellano of LA PRENSA GRAFICA] Comandante members of the revolutionary government junta, I want to ask you two questions and I beg you to be categorical in your reply. The question is whether the initial stage of land reform will be nationwide or divided into areas. The second question is whether it is true that the state of siege will be decreed today.

[Ochoa] You asked for a categorical reply. The initial stage of land reform will be nationwide. The 30 estates currently being run by intervention throughout the national territory and they will continue to be managed that way until we cover the 376 estates we mentioned. The state of siege is a procedure available to the state for safeguarding the action being taken now.

[Answer by Arellano] To complete the answer, Chapter I in Article 1 on the expropriation of the land and other properties reads: Land reform is to be applied nationwide, regardless of areas, locality, productivity, system of ownership, quality of the soil or other variables to all real estate owned for use in agricultural, livestock and forestry activities with the exceptions and limitations set forth in this new law. This means that right now land reform was not contemplated a division into zones, but a division into zones will be nationwide, according to the size of the estate. [sentence as heard] If it is bigger than 500 hectares in Chalatenango and there is one in Usulutan or Zacatecoluca, everything as a nationwide effect. [sentence as heard] Concerning your other question on the decreeing of the state of siege, yes it has been decreed. It is a restriction of rights more than anything else. The right of peaceful assembly without carrying weapons has not been restrained.

[Question by Leonardo Gastelum of UPI] I am interested in some figures. How many people will benefit from land reform and how many hectares will be covered by it? I would also like Colonel Ochoa to explain to us further what the second stage of land reform will involve and what specific measures will be imposed under the state of siege.

[Ochoa] Right now I cannot tell you the exact number of people who will benefit because that remains to be seen. The number of hectares covered in this initial stage totals 224,187 hectares for the 1980-1985 agricultural period. This is what we have called the first stage. The second stage will be called out in due time and it will cover all estates of a minimum area of 100 and 150 hectares depending on the type of soil; that is, 100 hectares for soils type 1, 2, 3 and 4--the best and most productive soil--and 150 hectares for soils type 5, 6 and 7. Included in the 30-day suspension of nationwide guarantees pursuant to article 94, Article 158 clause 1 and Article 159 of the Constitution are the freedom of expression, freedom to move about and another freedom that has been restrained--the freedom to receive correspondence.

[Question by Jose Alcober Vaz of CNN NEGOCIOS] Comandante members of the revolutionary government junta, Mr Alcober says he has a concern that we will know about regarding the national situation of the economic crisis. My question is: Has the junta to this date formulated a decree or will it later formulate a decree based on the nationalization law [as heard]?

[Gutierrez] Definitely not, there is no such issue. The truth is that the economic crisis is a result of the political situation. We think that the ratification of the country comes first. As revenue comes in and as the government becomes more legitimate every day, the economic crisis will be overcome. The crisis is also a result of the boycott and the resistance of the powerful classes that want to discredit this process.

[Question by Leonardo Gastelum of UPI] The people's organizations have stated that land reform cannot be made effective without the support of these organizations.

How do you plan to get them involved in this new process of structural changes?

[Answer by unidentified junta member] Listen, land reform has been fashioned with all Salvadoran needs in mind regardless of their creed or political affiliation. Therefore it is not accepted to discriminate against anybody. We have, as is the desire of the revolutionary government junta, to begin a dialog with all segments of the population to benefit the Salvadoran people but I want to tell you that this is not a land reform of a specific organization but a land reform of all Salvadorans which we are all committed to support.

[Quinn] Regarding your previous question, the suspension of guarantees as mentioned in Article 15 refers to the freedom to enter, remain or leave the country. Article 158, Paragraph 2 refers to the freedom of speech and the press which is being limited and Article 159 refers to the freedom of correspondence. I may add that any public demonstration must adhere to the laws. All armed demonstrations are prohibited. These are probably the type of demonstrations which result in violent actions.

[Question by second journalist of the ORO SALVEÑO] [illegible indistinct]

[Morales Ehrlich] At this moment because of the existing crisis, there has been disorder in communication to the people. I want to tell you that from now on this must be corrected and be more should be channeled correctly. We are now in a state of emergency in which the guarantees for the freedom of the press have been suspended in order to defend a process of authentic benefit for the people because you know that every process must be defended. However, even when the deadline for the state of emergency expires, which is within a short period, the rules of the game must be established, not only concerning freedom of the press but in all aspects. This includes clear rules for radio, newspapers, television and so forth while respecting the principle of freedom of the press without violating other rights as has been occurring in our country up to now. In sum, we are now entered into a state of emergency with the suspension of guarantees in order to neutralize the misinformation existing in El Salvador at the present time. This is a necessary period to put the rules of the game in order. These rules contemplate respect for the freedom of the press within the boundaries of a democratic scheme.

[Question by Eduardo Barrera of AP] [illegible] Colonel, as far as freedom of speech is concerned, does the announcement of the suspension of guarantees imply that there is a possibility prior to its dissemination will the press be allowed to use its own criteria in the dissemination of publications of groups described as rightist or leftists?

[Ingeniero Ehrlich] The government will issue the regulations to control the freedom of the press, which as I said before, has been abused how the press must observe these regulations.

[Unidentified junta member] We thank you for coming. We hope that the agrarian reform process started in the country today will be reported to the world as it is happening here. You now that these doors will always be open for you. Thank you.

[TEXT] [illegible] AGRARIAN REFORM DECREE

[illegible] San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0221 GMT 6 Mar 80 PA

[Text] [illegible] conference at Presidential House by government junta members at 2330 GMT on 5 March received]

[Excerpts] Question--Carlos Antillo Linares, Radio Sonora Central] Gentlemen of the junta. In the private sector the directors were appointed based on the number of shares they owned. What will the procedure be for depositors to have their own representation in the State-owned banking system?

[illegible]

however, true democracy, that is, the participation of people that determine their own future. The video is of several changes which a transitional junta has made. The initiation of these changes has already begun.

In the economic field, which is of greatest interest to many americans refers to land the land over to those who truly deserve to own it because they made it produce. This is a process which will continue and the expropriation of land will continue as conditions become more favorable.

In foreign trade [illegible] has already been nationalized. We are trying to improve it and it is existing to increase benefits. That kinds of foreign trade will have to be determined by the government. The determination is there but the opportunity will have to be determined by the government.

In the financial system we are where today's also. In addition we have before us the task of the country's economic recovery and dealing with the social justice which is necessary. With that we have enough [illegible] work for a long time.

[Question--word illegible] There are no longer any isolated countries. Isolated monetary systems, in the world. Has the IMF been consulted or informed of the steps taken by the government?

[Adolfo Arnoldo Majano] The IMF and all other organizations connected with economic matters in the region of the world have been informed through the diplomatic corps and through the appropriate organization, the Central Reserve Bank. The nations nation is a sovereign act. In this respect there is no problem on this measure--it is a sovereign act.

[Question--some garbled, mail Jaberg Jarina]

[illegible], several Salvadoran businesses and factories are now worried about the purchase and sale of foreign currency and some have even threatened to close because they cannot pay their suppliers, who will not sell them raw materials because there is a [illegible] limit on the purchase of foreign currency. Now that the banks are nationalized, will this problem be solved in the near future?

[Jaime Abdul Gutierrez] Actually what is happening was that the political situation created uncertainty. Naturally one of the sources of income of the banks was the international banking system. When the international banking system closed its credit to the local banks, their operations decreased. I believe the nationalization of the banks will improve the situation because when the private banks could not obtain financing elsewhere they had to resort to the Central Bank to obtain foreign exchange to purchase raw materials. Now that the Central Bank has control over all banks I believe the problem will be solved.

The private banks had lost confidence because they did not know the rules of the game. Now we are saying at home and abroad what we are doing. The rules of the game have been established and I believe the financial system will begin to work normally. A nationalization threat existed, and under these conditions no one dared to give financing to another country, especially with the serious political problems we have experienced in the last few months.

[illegible] HAILS OFFICERS' PURGING 'ECONOMIC MIRACLE'

[illegible] Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Apr [AFP]--Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, one of the ex- military members of the government junta, said optimistically here today that the economic miracle of Japan could also take place in El Salvador.

[illegible] talked exclusively with AFP about the two important economic measures taken by the junta: the revaluation of the Salvadoran colon and the nationalization of banking.

We have adopted these measures, he told the reporter, because we are aware that the peasant and the small working masses have always been neglected in this country. We regret, [illegible] the land will have new owners.

These measures, Colonel Gutierrez said, are not directed against private enterprise but against the oligarchy. Let private enterprise know how to produce and to generate the jobs that are needed [illegible] and we will support it, he said.

According to Gutierrez, the nationalization of banking is no more than the first step toward wiping the profits generated by the country's wealth more distributed among the people themselves. It admitted, however, that initially the two measures will lead to a more concentrated economic situation, but with the cooperation of friendly countries we will move forward, he said.

The junta member noted that until these measures entail, every capital is to be called it was just one of its privileges, but said it must also be admitted that the citizen left was just one of its burdens. Capitalism, he said, will no longer be able to offer land to the peasant because we already gave it to him. It can no longer offer to distribute the wealth, because we are already distributing it, Colonel Gutierrez said.

It is possible, the officer said, that the capital of some enterprises is being [illegible] by businessmen who are taking reverse abroad, but other strictly economic measures will be taken to combat this.

However, he said, there is [illegible] for them. The banks have already been nationalized and those who did not believe it do not know [illegible] of what we are capable of doing for the benefit of the people.

Gutierrez said that not only is El Salvador an agricultural country, but it is also a very productive one. It is the most productive agricultural country in America and that is why it has enough basic grain reserves to meet any contingency, he concluded.

Observers say the economically powerful circles have not yet reacted to the situation. The weekend, being nonworking days, will endure a truce in the population. But until Monday, when the banks open again with new administrators, will the internal measures begin to be felt.

[illegible] CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER CITY TESTIMONY

[illegible] Caracas City ACAN in Spanish 1634 GMT 9 Mar 80 [illegible]

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Christian Democratic militiaman Jaime [illegible] gave the statement by Héctor Dada Hirezi that he resigned from the junta because he disagreed with the junta's policies and with the strategy of its own party.

Also with Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dada Hirezi--former foreign minister of the current regime--represented the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in the junta. He resigned from his post earlier in the week, but did not say why right away. Yesterday, however, Dada Hirezi said in Mexico City that he resigned because he disagreed with the actions of the junta and the PDC leaders.

A PDC militant who has access to the party's leaders today, Saturday, told ACAN-EFE that he respected Dada Hirezi, but that Dada Hirezi "is a very [illegible] concept of politics. Dada Hirezi has also said the cost of [illegible] disaster.

The FDC militant said that he was surprised that Jose Napoleon is now opposing a program of reforms that he helped prepare. This was the Salvadoran government decreed a state of siege, an agrarian reform program, and the nationalization of banks).

The FDC militant, who asked not to be identified, compared the case of Jose Napoleon to that of former Guillermo Manuel Ungo, another former member of the regime, who criticized U.S. aid programs for El Salvador weeks after resigning from the junta, "forgetting that he himself had signed the agreement."

Regarding the resigning official's main claim that the FDC leadership has no popular support, and that the people only back the so-called "popular faction" of the FDC, the FDC militant said that this claim is based on a false premise that of judging popular support by the presence of 15,000 persons at the funeral of FDC leader Enrique Alvarez Cordova, who was murdered by ultrarightists. Alvarez Cordova was the second ranking man on the FDC board of directors.

The FDC militant said that the FDC's popular faction is formed by a small group of intellectuals, but that it has no social support. He said that Alvarez Cordova was attended by FDC members as a whole, recalling that "even under the most adverse conditions the FDC has received the greatest number of votes in this country."

The FDC member who made these statements did so publicly on a personal level and does not belong to the FDC leadership. He said that he was sorry that Jose Napoleon, who participated in many political struggles along with his fellow party members, was today, through his statements in Mexico City, playing the game of "the people here who are [illegible] opposing the real reforms [illegible] which are favorable to El Salvador."

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Text] San Salvador, 30 (ACAN-EFE)--The implementation of the agrarian reform "can lead to the country's progressive illiterization," San Salvador's archbishop Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero said here today.

"The announced changes must be analyzed within a context of fear and annihilation of people's groups," the archbishop added during his traditional Sunday homily, remarks before several hundred persons.

The case was also in remembrance of leftist leader Roberto Castellanos Cerna and his wife Annette Espinosa de Castellanos, whose bodies were found Friday in a rural sector. The nationalist democratic Union [UDN] party, of which Castellanos Cerna was a member, warned government authorities of the death of the Castellanos couple.

Monsignor Romero said that he does not feel free yet to evaluate the agrarian reform or the nationalization of banks, although he added that they form part of a moderate socialist system, "supported by the Carter Administration."

Although it is true that the system, "has its good points and confronts the oligarchy, it is not fruitful enough and leaves many doubts," the prelate added. He said that the doubts are created by the connection between the reforms and a U.S.-concocted project, according to which "the reforms serve as a pretext to eliminate the extreme left."

Regarding the Monsignor Romero, the objectives "have not been taken into consideration for the approval of the reforms."

The two civilian-military governing juntas in El Salvador announced during a 24-hour period last week the implementation of an agrarian reform and the nationalization of the El Salvadoran private financial system. The two reforms had been announced by the armed forces since the new government assumed power on 15 October when it overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime. Decrees by the present regime also include the nationalization of coffee exports (already done), and of cotton, sugar, and rice products, still pending.

Archbishop Romero said that a "frightful and violent repression still exists and grows." He added that during the week over 77 persons had been killed, many of them by the authorities. "The agrarian reform appears as a political-military operation by the armed forces which can lead to the country's progressive militarization based on militarized farms from where a system of vigilance and repression could be exerted," he added.

The army has taken over 30 of the country's largest landholdings. These are part of the 376 that will be expropriated from 244 owners in order to distribute land among peasant families. Farms and ranches have been occupied in order to allow their administration by agricultural technicians who should turn them over to cooperatives that will be organized.

The prelate also said that if the agrarian reform project fails, there is always the danger that the oligarchy may regain its holdings under the pretext that only it can save the country.

With regard to the nationalization of the banking system, he said that it was a "clear and definite blow against the oligarchy," and that it was part of a renewal project supported by North Americans.

Speaking later in a news conference, the Archbishop said that the church-military dialogue always promised a dialog between leftist groups and the government.

Although he did not clearly define it at this time, since the regime has already announced reforms, the church would mediate again, he said that in his opinion "this is what the church hierarchy was doing." The church trusts that men will realize the need to meet and negotiate."

Earlier in his homily the Archbishop had mentioned the letter of resignation presented by former junta member Hector Dada Hirezi of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. The text read today by Romero, includes a criticism of the implementation of the reform process, "by a completely distorted path."

The PDC entered power on 9 January after it was officially announced that certain reforms would be made in the country's political, social and economic system.

Dada said in his letter of resignation that armed forces sectors are guilty of disobedience toward the junta and that those sectors have remained unpunished.

"We have been unable to halt repression and the dialog with people's organizations has not taken place," Dada said.

Dada's replacement in the government junta is being decided today by a PDC national convention.

During its news conference, Hunziger Lemus was accompanied by Swedish ambassador Gunnar Lange and Ekwinger Per Anglert, also Swedish.

The two had presented the Olivetti prize with $10,000 as winner of the "1980 peace prize" granted by the Swedish Olivetti action.

FL 11 Mar 80 [illegible] 1

DOCTOR OUTLINES MEDICAL AID TO NICARAGUA

PA110751 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Interview conducted by Radio Havana reporter Susana Del Cairo with Dr Guillermo Sarrientos Abad of the National Psychiatry Group and professor at the Institute of Medical and Preclinical Sciences in Havana, who recently returned from service in Nicaragua; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Sarrientos] We did two kinds of work in Nicaragua: one involved dispensing treatment as a psychiatrist and the other involved our work as advisers to the Mental Health Department of the Nicaraguan Health Ministry.

[Question] What problems have been left among the Nicaraguan people by over 50 years of Somoza tyranny and what is being done by the people of National Reconstruction to eliminate them?

[Answer] I believe that the main problem as regards the general level of mental health of the Nicaraguan people is a high degree of alcoholism and drug addiction.

[Question] Finally, in what areas of health does Cuba give international aid to Nicaragua?

[Answer] As I believe the aid we give to Nicaragua in the area of health is quite extensive. In general, we serve as advisers for programs, plans and specific studies at the central and departmental levels of the Health Ministry.

However, as far as basically, our help is much more tangible in the area of direct medical attention in the more inhospitable areas where, in some cases, there have never been doctors, and in treating a number of perfectly avoidable diseases which have caused havoc among the Nicaraguan people because their health has been neglected. Medical assistance to children in institutions, resolution of problems caused by traumas resulting from the war and attention to orthopedic traumas are also areas in which we are helping. In addition, within this general scheme of things, Cuba is also helping in the vaccination campaign against infectious diseases.

RECENT MEETING SUPPORTS DAY REPORT'S CONTENTS

PA110751 Hanoi VNA in English 1440 GMT 7 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 7--Representatives to the recent meetings in Havana on "Vietnam's Stand in the Light of International Law" voiced in its final statement their unconditional support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against Chinese expansionism and for socialist construction.

The statement stressed that the Chinese reactionaries, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, by their policy of expansion and hegemony, have betrayed the Chinese people and the world revolution and are a threat to world peace and happiness.

The statement pointed out, "Justice and truth belong to Vietnam. Vietnam has the right and obligation to help the Kampuchean and Lao peoples against the Maoist expansionists." Vietnam's display of revolutionary solidarity in assisting the Kampuchean people to wage the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and to overcome its consequences is praiseworthy, the statement added.

[illegible]

The statement called on the world to strengthen solidarity with the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples and reaffirms that this is in the interests of all progressive and peace-loving nations.

The statement stresses that in the light of international law, the Chilean Government must bear full responsibility for the damage it has caused in Cambodia and in the aggressive war against Vietnam.

[illegible]

[illegible] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1141 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Sergio del Valle, member of the party Politburo and minister of public health, today received at the ministry in Havana academician Boris Petrovskiy, USSR minister of health. Petrovskiy is heading a delegation of prominent Soviet health experts who during their stay in Cuba will carry out a wide-ranging work program which includes visits to hospitals in Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Holguin.

Sergio del Valle noted the ties of solidarity and friendship between the Cuban revolution and Lenin's fatherland as well as its effective aid in the area of public health. He cited as an example of that cooperation the increase in life expectancy in Cuba which was 55 years prior to 1959 and is now 72 for men and 75 for women.

[illegible] ASSOCIATION MARKS INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

PL071555 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Mar 80 FL

[Text] International Women's Day was celebrated last night by the Cuban-Soviet friendship association with a friendly ceremony in honor of the Soviet women working in our country. Speaking at the event was Celia Sarinelli, member of the PCC central committee and president of the association, who referred to the important role played by women in building the Soviet socialist society throughout the past 62 years.

Present at the ceremony by special invitation was the delegation of Soviet women participating in the Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women.

OPLACA LEADER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PL071555 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2250 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Enrique [Iglesias] Extremadoy del Campo, executive secretary of the group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries [OPLACA], has arrived in Havana City on an official visit. He was received at the air terminal by Arnold Rodriguez, director of the Foreign Trade Ministry's Latin America policy. [Iglesias] declared that his visit to Cuba is connected with the 12th OPLACA working consultation to be held in Havana from 28 April to 3 May of this year. The OPLACA leader will also coordinate efforts in preparation for the international sugar council session that is to take in London. During which matters dealing with future sugar agreements will be discussed. He added that the OPLACA executive secretariat periodically visits member countries for working reasons.

[illegible] 17 Mar 83 [illegible]

GRENADIAN-VENEZUELAN DAILY RELATIONS

FL1703171 Caracas Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Mar 83 FL

[Filmed interview with Grenadian Ambassador H. Hilbert Jacobs following a press conference held in Caracas on 16 March; questions in Spanish, answers in English with simultaneous Spanish translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Ambassador: How would you assess the present relations between Grenada and Cuba?

[Answer] The present relations between Grenada and Cuba are really excellent. Since the very beginning of the revolution, Cuba has been at the vanguard in offering our people the aid they needed to rebuild the country, mainly into account the difficult situation in which the Gairy regime left the island and which the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had to confront. It can be said that Cuba and Grenada are anti-imperialist countries and share the fundamental principles of proletarian internationalism and revolutionary solidarity to march forward together.

[illegible] U.S. PLANNING DESTABILIZATION OF GRENADA

FL2003224 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 9 Mar 83 FL

[Jorge Timossi commentary]

[Text] Grenada is under the eye of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The dangers come from Nicaragua, El Salvador, European capitals and U.S. progressive sectors. Then Grenada--- country of 110,000 inhabitants spread out over several islands of the southeastern Caribbean--celebrates its first year of revolutionary government next week, it also can be expecting a new destabilizing action or perhaps a landing such as the ones being proclaimed by U.S. radio stations.

That statements about preparations for an overthrow by force of the people's revolutionary government of Maurice Bishop have been made over Miami U.S. writer Brigitew Dressinski stated that firm action must be taken to neutralize Bishop's government. On Latin American affairs, it seems that Dressinski has his own team writer--Robert Pastore, White House specialist on the hemisphere. He is the same one who recently went to Panama with Assistant Secretary of State William Bowdler to discuss with Panamanian officials what they plan to do in El Salvador.

It is said that the Panamanians proposed to Pastore and Bowdler that they meet with Bishop, who had just made a successful tour of Ecuador, Panama, Nicaragua and Cuba, reflecting the increasing international respect for Grenada and its role in the nonaligned countries movement which it joined during the Sixth Summit Conference.

The proposal was rejected out of hand and some sources reported that the visitors replied that the Grenadian leader had to learn who the bosses were in the area. This outside backyard mentality began on the same day that Bishop's New Jewel Movement Party took power and ended two decades of the bloody dictatorship of Eric Gairy. And it began to create new jobs quickly started a literacy campaign, created the People's Revolutionary Army and People's Militia, froze prices of staple goods and began to improve Grenada's open economy.

However, the destabilizing actions and increased activities of the CIA unfolded to a greater degree when Washington considered that Grenada, exercising its full sovereignty and decision in foreign affairs, committed a serious mistake when it voted against the resolution that interfered in the affairs of Afghanistan at the UN General Assembly.

[illegible] 11 Mar 80 [illegible] 1 4 [illegible]

The United States decided that an intolerable geopolitical situation had been created in the Caribbean. It wants to transfer and unify the elements used in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to the Caribbean. That is the basic game which [words indistinct] incompetent player, President James Carter, wants to play.

Bishop explained the situation his country is experiencing in a speech in Nicaragua, where he attended the commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the assassination of Sandino. We must fight against destabilization in all its forms--the violent, economic and propaganda-wise ones. We are living under a constant naval blockade, isolation, mercenary invasions and assassination of our leaders. But our people are alert against agents provocateurs, CIA agents and mercenaries. Our people are prepared to defend our revolution with the last drop of blood, Che said.

Grenada is under the eye of the CIA as an allayed small link in the chain of revolutionary events that includes Nicaragua, El Salvador and other Caribbean countries. In the words some countries are merely pieces and this is a fundamental virtues of Carter's and Brzezinski's warmongering adventurers. The United States is ready to give lessons, even with the help of allies like Trudeau. The latter is a power that refuses to change the colonial status of its so-called overseas departments. In the case of the recent explosion it is facing, centrally in Martinique, Guadeloupe and Guyana, France also hides its military bulldog in those colonies under the obvious argument of the seriousness of the situation in the Caribbean.

In spite of all these schemes and movements, there is an irrefutable historic fact: Grenada, a small and underdeveloped country whose revolution is being attempted, will celebrate with great joy and under the eye of the CIA its first year of revolutionary democracy, aware of the great value it represents in the chain of revolutionary changes that are taking place in the Caribbean. By nature, for Grenada today is not just a small piece on your board. It is an independent nation that is developing a role of great value in the contemporary world.

LABOR MOVEMENT REPORT ON 1979 WORK PROGRESS

PA221741 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The 120 members of the National Council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC--who are participating in the council's 40th meeting have unanimously approved the report on the results of work done by the labor movement last year. The report covers, among other matters, organization, fitness, planning, volunteer work, wages, emulation, education, training, labor affairs and international relations.

Although there were some deficiencies, the labor movement carried out its expenditures below estimates with the exception of landscape and cartilage be Cuba. This result in a quantitative change in the application of the accounting system.

The report also notes that labor discipline during the period covered improved over previous periods and is being maintained above permitted levels.

The main report approved at the 40th meeting of the CTC National Council states that last year the labor movement contributed 39,660,465 volunteer hours of work. With regard to registers of workers, so far a total of 16,329 have been completed covering 1,277,621 workers.

Regarding accidents at workplaces last year, the report notes that the figure was 30,270, and the seriousness of the accidents resulted in 35 days lost per accident.
The report approved at the 40th meeting of the CTC National Council further states that workers contributed to a reduction of the cost of production and services with a savings of $7,229,060 pesos.

[illegible] 12 Mar 83 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] PARIS OFF IN [illegible] GMT 11 Mar 83 [illegible]

[Excerpt] St George, Grenada, 11 Mar (AFP)--Grenada will commemorate on Thursday, 13 March, the first anniversary of the revolution that ended the 15-year dictatorship of Eric Gairy with a vast program of events to be attended by guests from all over the world, including representatives of liberation movements and socialist countries.

[illegible] by Cuban President Fidel Castro has not as yet been confirmed officially. The rally's main event will feature speeches by Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the Nicaraguan government junta, Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The festival of the revolution organized to commemorate the first year of the revolutionary government of the people began on 1 March and will last until 14 March featuring cultural, athletic and political events.

[illegible]

[illegible] Grenada Domestic Television Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Mar 83 FL

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has declared in St George's that although the people of that small country carried out the revolution a year ago and succeeded, the struggle for complete freedom and independence still continues. Speaking at a big public rally in the Grenadian capital, Bishop cautioned about the need to be prepared to confront any maneuver of imperialism and the counterrevolution.

[illegible]

[illegible] Kingston CANA [illegible] in English 1 Mar 83 [illegible]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, March [illegible]: Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has given his own account of last week's incident in Barbados, where customs detectives said they found guns aboard his Libyan supplied plane, [illegible] of air traffic regulations for aircraft landing there.

[illegible] newspaper reports last week on the February 26 incident had said that when customs officers asked to be allowed to inspect the plane during its Barbados refuelling stop, they were refused and detectives who later carried out a search, found guns including a carbine.

Bishop's story of what he termed an 'unfortunate experience' is told in the latest edition of the regional monthly church publication, CARIBBEAN CONTACT, in which he accused church publication sections of the regional press of trying to embarrass his government and its friends over the incident.

On board the plane, Bishop said, were himself, Education Minister George Louison and four other officials of the Grenada Government, five Cubans, including two pilots, one steward and two security men, who may have been armed.

He added: 'There was one rifle, I think it was an AK rifle, on board.' The rest is a figment of the imagination of those who want to embarrass the Grenada Government and our friends.

[illegible] 12 Mar 80 [illegible] CARIBBEAN

I think the whole incident resulted from the fact that it was a Cuban aircraft and the official at Curacao Airport became quite excited."

The Grenada leader described as "scurrilous" press reports on the incident coming out of Curacao and Venezuela indicating that he had a shipment of arms aboard the plane.

Bishop said he had left Grenada on February 22 in his government-owned Viper jet aircraft, for official engagements in Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba and Jamaica.

He said he had addressed a rally in Nicaragua, and then went on to Panama for talks with that country's head of state, General Torrijos, when a problem developed with one of the plane's tires.

After visiting Jamaica, Bishop said he had gone on to Cuba, where it was discovered that the problem was more serious than was originally thought and the aircraft had to be left for repairs.

He said that as he was expected back in Grenada for "urgent business," Cuban President Fidel Castro had allowed him to use a small presidential aircraft to travel home.

CUBANS TO AID IN CONSTRUCTION OF AIRPORT

PA111157 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean [illegible] 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said that the construction of an international airport in St. Georges is a symbol of the unity in progress of the people and the revolution. Bishop was speaking at a mass rally in the capital Sunday to kick off the construction project. It was attended by the political heads of the governing New Jewel Movement and a Cuban delegation led by Jesus Montane, a communist party Central Committee member.

Bishop's speech praised the joint Cuban-Grenadian effort going into the building of the airport. He said this unity is a symbol of the internationalist, proletarian, revolutionary and Caribbean ties that join the two countries. Further on, the prime minister blasted those who tried to make the Caribbean countries believe there were differences among them and to make them enemies when in reality the enemy of everyone is imperialism.

TRADE UNION LEADER RESIGNS, CITES HARASSMENT

FL2906200 Georgetown CANA CARIBBEAN in English 1 Mar 80 p 1; FL

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada--Curtis Stuart, president of Grenada's biggest union, the Technical and Allied Workers Union (TAWU) is resigning, with effect from today after alleging that he has been harassed by government supporters in St. Georges, a senior executive of the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) said yesterday.

According to a report from Bridgetown, Barbados, Treasurer Norris Donaldo told CANA Mr Stuart was left to join his family in the United States following discussions with him in Bridgetown Thursday.

Mr Donaldo said: "He (Stuart) said that his personal integrity was being challenged after 15 years with the union and he was satisfied that the alleged attacks on him were instigated by supporters of the government in an effort to silence one of the few trade unions in the country."

stating that the ICL was considering the development and had no official statement to make at this time. Mr Bonadie added that following a ICL General Council meeting two weeks ago the umbrella labour organization had reiterated its call on the Grenada administration not to 'interfere with the freedom of trade unions.'

IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMY, STANDARD OF LIVING NOTED

FL1201947 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Grenadian Government has brought about a reduction in unemployment and has increased the standard of living of the people since taking power a year ago.

Speaking at a news briefing in the capital, St George, yesterday, Grenada's deputy secretary for information, Mrs Phillis Lewis, said unemployment, which was running at 49 percent before the revolution, has been reduced by 11 percent. She said 2,000 jobs had been created in the last year and this had significantly affected [reduced] unemployment which had been estimated at 50 percent before the [words indistinct] took over.

According to Mrs Lewis, there are plans to reduce the illiteracy rate estimated at between 30 and 40 percent.

Grenadians are this week celebrating the first anniversary of the revolution which brought the Maurice Bishop government to power. [Canadian] Prime Minister Manley will leave for Grenada on wednesday as a special guest for the celebrations. The wife of the prime minister, Mrs Beverley Manley, and a team of journalists will leave today for that country.

EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION SEEMED NECESSARY

FL1202111 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Grenada's minister of agriculture Unison Whiteman has said that the country's survival will depend largely on the diversification of export commodity markets. Mr Whiteman said Grenada's traditional markets, including Britain, offered inadequate prices which did not reflect in some cases the 300 percent rise in production costs. He said if the prices Grenada now receives for its exports, including nutmeg and bananas, were directly related to the spiraling costs of fertilizer and other imports, the country would be receiving 75 million U.S. dollars for its exports instead of the 40 million dollars now [word indistinct]. Whiteman, who was addressing a workers' rally, said there were some current problems which the revolution did have to deal with.

U.S.-GRENADIAN RIGHTS PANEL URGES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL HELP

FL1115Z4 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Grenadian-American ad hoc committee for human rights said it would seek the aid of Amnesty International and Caribbean governments in its bid to free political prisoners in Grenada. The chairman of the New York-based committee said his committee had failed in its attempts to free people arrested after the Grenadian revolution last March. He said some of these prisoners had still not been formally charged. Commenting that no one really knew how many political prisoners were in Grenada's jails, Dr [illegible] said his committee would be redoubling its efforts on their behalf.

[illegible] 11 Mar 90 [illegible] CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA

MANLEY TO ATTEND CARIBBEAN FESTIVITIES

[illegible] Kingston Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Mar 90 PI

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley will travel to Grenada next weekend to attend the festivities commemorating the first anniversary of the revolution ousted by Maurice Bishop. The national festivities will last a week with political and cultural events in which national and foreign personalities will participate.

Following his visit to Grenada Manley will visit Barbados to hold talks with his counterpart Tom Adams on the future of the Caribbean Common Market--CARICOM, the problems the Caribbean faces today and the bilateral relations between Kingston and Bridgetown.

CONCERN IN AMERICAN EMBASSY OVERHEAR VIEWERS

PM131351 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Mar 90 PI

[Text] The minister of national security, Dudley Thompson, has told officials of the American Embassy that he expects their closed-circuit television cameras atop the Mutual Life building on Lagoon Road to be removed shortly. Minister Thompson told JBC News today that it was unsafe for foreign representatives to have cameras so placed that they could view the operations of the Defense Force of Police Camp and other sensitive areas.

Despite claims by the American Embassy that the cameras are for surveillance of the building and employees only, they are positioned in rotating heads and point to the east and west. Other areas they overlook include Jamaica House, the headquarters of the PNP, the UWI and the JTC as well as the Iqbal Embassy. The national security minister said such a privilege could not be extended to one embassy and not others, and he further noted that if certain embassies had cameras positioned in such a manner, there would have been a tremendous outcry and demonstrations on the ground they were spying on Jamaica. Minister Thompson said he was sure that the American Embassy would not like to be the precedent for such action.

JBC News first revealed the presence of the cameras last week, at which time the American Embassy's Press Attache Mr Jean Keller said the cameras were installed last year and arrangements could be made (word indistinct) viewing the car park. However, since then Mr Keller has told JBC that there are no cameras atop the embassy offices. This morning Mr Keller organized a press briefing and tour of the embassy's security facilities. However, although cameras from JBC and the CAIB TELE were not allowed to take photographs, the GLEANER photographer was given permission to take pictures of one of the cameras.

The American Embassy had informed both the JBC and the CAIB TELE that camera coverage inside the premises would not be allowed, but Mr Keller said this had been overlooked in the case of the GLEANER. In addition, a JBC crew was not allowed to join the tour that after it started, even though Mr Keller had been informed they would be arriving late due to unavoidable circumstances. The JBC has complained about the incident to the American ambassador and Mr Keller is now making arrangements for a similar tour by JBC News cameras.

52

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 12 Mar 90 [illegible] F 1

SURINAME

MILITARY COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE

[Rotterdam DET GARVELDPOST in Dutch 9 Mar 90 p 7 GS]

[From the Clawaert report: "Suriname's Military Council Opened to Reference"]

[Text] The National Military Council has allowed itself to be interviewed by the Surinamese and international press for the first time since the 25 February coup. This took place yesterday morning in the ECDA' mess at the Henry Fonseca barracks. National Military Council members Ivan Key, Hilbald, Lital and Deede were present. The National Military Council held the press conference under the catchwords: Give the international organizations the message that we in Suriname will respect these organizations' rules in a democratic spirit.

The National Military Council always sees its work in the outside world as a single entity, and so the questions asked were answered jointly. This is why it is not specifically stated in the following interview which of the military personnel replied. It was an interview about the new "Surinamese"; for the rest, "time will show" exactly what that is, one of the military personnel stated.

[Question] How long does the National Military Council intend to remain in power?

[Answer] It is clear that we must somehow revert to a situation in which citizens participate as much as possible, while clear supervision over what citizens do must nevertheless continue to be maintained. This also applies to the citizens in the government. We wish to get an end entirely to old traditions, old words, old customs and old terminologies. We wish to speak no longer of a coup but of an intervention--an intervention by the people, of whom we are the spearhead.

All functioning groups in our society will be involved in setting up a civilian council, which in fact is nothing other than a government. Not only military personnel will be represented in that government. Perhaps they will not take part in it at all. That depends. A government of technocrats and people who are prepared to work for rebuilding--established figures and not people whose names are associated with any corrupt dealings--will be formed.

[Question] In why was Dr Irene--- not shot when some many people in Suriname say that he lined his pockets for 5 years--charged with the formation of this body?

[Answer] Sir, you rather irritate me in levelling these accusations against a Surinamese citizen. Are we not getting us and to things such as corruption? We will also put an end to unproven accusations. Can you corroborate your remarks, as should be the case within the reasonable proportions of a legal system?

[Question] Can you prove that [former premier] Arron has lined his pockets?

[Answer] We have not maintained that anybody is corrupt. We would request that you not do so, either. A commission will be set up which will investigate such things... which have not proceeded correctly. In keeping with this, we will put an end to this kind of information. Let me also add by way of clarification that Dr Irene--and this must be news to all of you--has himself told the council that he does not aspire to any participation in the government to be formed. His task ends as soon as the government has been formed.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Question] Is there a valid consultation to amend the constitution. How will this take place in practice? Two elections?

[Answer] You will realize that we are no experts in constitutional law. We have not around the table with experts, but we have not yet had the time to analyze the recommendations coming from the letter from the Presidential Palace. If we make pronouncements now, that would create confusion. But it has been proven that our intervention is in keeping with the Constitution.

[Question] Why do you not allow the people themselves to speak? Then no need pointing to secure recognition will be necessary.

[Answer] A plebiscite would be a possibility. We have ruled the contrary possibility, and we are entitled to do so.

[Question] You speak of "participating groups." Does this include the political parties? Will they be involved in restoring what used to exist--parliamentary democracy?

[Answer] (unsatisfactorily) The answer is that [illegible] yes!

[Question] Are independent will the government be? Who will really be the master?

[illegible] around around around the table. The military personnel did not understand the question. Press agent L. Langperman interposed.

"I would advise you to reconsider your question wisely," he said. After some further discussion, Langperman continued: "The matter is being studied. Do not say nothing about it at present."]

[Question] Will a program or a government come first?

[Answer] A program will come first, and on the basis of that we will name people who are prepared and able to implement that program. It will be a program which is not submitted to the people but emanates from the people.

[Question] The composition of the civilian council or if the government should be announced at the end of this week. Will you have a program at once?

[Answer] We have already told you that we have considerable expertise at our disposal. Our people are at work.

[Question] What are the National Military Council's economic plans?

[Answer] Of course, we have no blueprint for socioeconomic developments, but this is already being studied.

[Question] What will change?

[Answer] We are military personnel and not politicians. You really ought to view our action as a declaration of war against a phase of social injustice which certainly exists in our society and against its causes. It is as well that you should know that it is war. When children are dying of hunger in a country--fortunately, that does not happen here--it is just as bad as when that happens through a bullet. If you locate the enemy who creates th[illegible]ist, you cannot avoid treating the enemy who brings hunger with military means, either.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]